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one or two equals anywhere. Though not a radical peace man theoretically, the ordinary wars of history, especially those of recent years, were to him an abomination and a heinous crime. No more powerful blows were ever dealt war than he dealt it by his figures. The only answer that could be made to his arraignment was ridicule and mockery. To imperialism in all its forms he was a relentless foe, and he never could quite forgive our national government for the fatal steps which it had taken away from the fundamental principles of the national life. He was a zealous advocate of the extension of the principle of neutralization in the interests of justice and peace, not only to land territories, but also to the great trade routes of the ocean, the Massachusetts State Board of Trade plan for the neutralization of these routes having originated with him. He had a strong faith that commerce would some day make war entirely impossible.

Mr. Garrett, one of the foremost and best-known citizens of Philadelphia, was a life-long advocate of peace. He proceeded from the religious and ethical standpoint. He was a Friend, and held all war to be unchristian and immoral, though he was patient and tolerant toward those who could not go as far as he in its condemnation. He took prominent part until recently in many meetings and conferences held for the promotion of the cause in a practical way — at Mohonk, at Washington and elsewhere. In civic life he was a great force for good. A generation ago he was the chairman of the Committee of One Hundred which temporarily redeemed Philadelphia from corrupt politics. As an Indian Commissioner, appointed by President Grant and continued till the time of his death, he contributed much toward the successful carrying out of Grant's Indian Peace Policy. He was a member of the Historical Society of Philadelphia, of the Academy of Natural Sciences and the American Philosophical Society.

Brevities.

. . . On December 16 Baron von Sternberg, the German ambassador at Washington, informed Secretary Root at the State Department that the threatened trouble between Germany and Brazil growing out of the reported attack by German sailors from the gunboat "Panther" at the Brazilian port of Itajahy, had been averted and the incident had been amicably adjusted.

. . . Mr. Jaurès, the Socialist leader in the French Chamber of Deputies, speaking against militarism on the 15th of December, commented at length and favorably on that portion of President Roosevelt's message dealing with arbitration. He deplored the fact that his own country had not taken the lead in calling the second Hague Conference. He uttered a warning against the continuation of the "armed peace," which he declared to be as dangerous as war. As an example, in Russia, he said, the troops of the standing army had been used for the oppression of the people.

. . . It is announced that the Moroccan Conference, in which France, Germany, Italy, Great Britain and other powers will take part, will probably meet on the 10th of this month, and at Madrid instead of Algeciras, as heretofore announced. We wonder what part their high-mightinesses will allow Morocco herself to have in the meeting!

. . . Since the foregoing note was written the Sultan of Morocco has objected to the holding of the Conference at Madrid, and it will probably be held elsewhere.

. . . The Emperor of Germany, speaking at a reception at Brunswick on December 16, declared that "he was happy because it had been possible for him to keep peace for the German Empire until the present time."

. . . The Christmas issue of the *Independent* (120 Fulton Street, New York) is a valuable peace number. It contains an article by Mr. Hayne Davis on "The World's Peace Makers," one by Hon. Richard Bartholdt on "The Demand of the Hour" (an International Congress), and one by Dr. William Hayes Ward on "Peace before the Angels' Song." The editorial entitled "A White Christmas" has also valuable reflections on the growing peace temper of the nations.

. . . Prof. Frederick de Martens, the distinguished arbitrator and authority on international law, has resigned the professorship of international law at St. Petersburg, which he has held for many years. Professor De Martens, it will be remembered, was one of the Russian peace commissioners at Portsmouth. He has served as a member of many arbitration boards, and is one of the Russian members of the Hague Court.

. . . The *Correspondance Bi-mensuelle* of the Berne Peace Bureau, in its issue of the 10th of December, the day on which the Nobel prize was awarded, gives an account of a series of lectures which the Baroness von Suttner had just finished in Germany, during which she had visited and spoken in twenty-four cities, including Berlin, Hamburg, Leipzig, Göttingen, Stuttgart and Frankfort. She received many marks of sympathy and of interest in the peace cause, and in places had a real ovation.

. . . The International Medical Peace Association in its meeting at Paris the 27th of November passed a number of resolutions, expressing, among other things, regret at the continuation of the great and expensive armaments, the hope that the various Eastern questions might be settled in a pacific way, and that, following the example of Norway, questions of nationality might be determined by the interested peoples themselves.

. . . Mr. Horace G. Wadlin, librarian of the Boston Public Library, has prepared and published at the end of the December Bulletin of Books added to the Library, a reading list of books and pamphlets under the heading, "The Hague Conference and International Arbitration." It is an admirable list, covering four pages of the Bulletin, and has been prepared to facilitate the task of those who will be making researches in the library on the subject of arbitration in connection with the coming Conference at The Hague. Those wishing a copy of the list should communicate directly with Mr. Wadlin.

. . . The Boston *Transcript* of December 16 published an admirable article by Lucia Ames Mead on the Far

Eastern problems entitled, "Yellow Peril or White Disaster." Copies of the article reprinted from the *Transcript* may be had by addressing Mrs. Mead, at 39 Newbury Street, Boston.

. . . Great Britain has withdrawn her military garrisons from the island of Barbados and from St. Lucia, off the South American coast. That is a good start. Now if she will remove the garrison from Bermuda it will make our Anglo-phobes feel safer from attack by the "terrible" British fleet! or, possibly, it might make them very unhappy, as one of their arguments for new fighting craft would be taken from them.

. . . Six members of the Council of the International Arbitration League (London, 11 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W. C.) will be candidates for Parliament at the coming general election, namely, Mr. Thomas Burt, M. P., Mr. William Randal Cremer, M. P., Mr. George Barnes, Mr. Joseph Maddison, Mr. Isaac Mitchell and Mr. John Ward. We hope Mr. Cremer will be able to take all these men into the House of Commons with him.

Our Comrade, Christ.

BY EDWIN ARNOLD BRENHOLTZ.

I pray for song to cheer my comrade's heart
On Christmas season's glad return;
To strengthen all who nobly do their part
Where fires on Freedom's altars burn.

One gift alone my loyal comrades crave:
An earth where childhood may be blest.
Ah! Christ of Galilee, thy martyr grave
Is hallowed by our wish confess'd.

We call thee Comrade. We can comprehend
Thy toil-worn hands in blessing placed.
O Carpenter beloved! salutes we send
To him the cross left undisgraced.

Thy spirit lives in each of us to-day
Denouncing wrongs on every hand.
O Comrade, we use words, but not to pray,
Till childhood laughs throughout this land.

Through long, sad centuries of cruel wrong
Thy words of Brotherhood come down.
O loyal lips! against wealth's license, strong;
O Lover! for the poor no frown.

Our daily lives shall be incessant prayers
For strength to 'stablish justice here;
Our Comrade Christ, a Christmas shall be theirs,
The earth's oppressed, to thee most dear.

The Ballad of the Boundary Line.

BY H. LAVINIA BAILY.

"Here shall the Boundary Line be laid."
"Not so, but here," the other said.
Clamor of contest ran fierce and high,—
Defiant challenge and proud reply.

For heights of the Andes rose between
The Chilean States and the Argentine;
And the mooted question, day by day,
Was "What doth limit my neighbor's sway?"

The sunlight rose and the shadows fell
On either slope, but none could tell
Just where the morning's magic wand
Touched the Argentine or Chile land.

Fair in their verdure, pure in their snow,
So near to heaven their summits go—
Why should they ever by man be trod?
'T would seem they should only belong to God.

But the strife went on with passing years,
Fed by resentment and pride and fears;
Nor priest nor people could yet define
The rightful range of the Boundary Line.

The strife went on with its loss and shame,
As generations went and came,
And each in its turn the task essayed
To solve the problem so long delayed.

* * * * *

Then kinder, kinglier thought prevailed,
Where threat of sword and gun had failed;
And love-illumined reason wrought
The adjustment long so vainly sought.

"For how can a trifle of earth and air
With the worth of human lives compare?
And what can it matter if thine or mine
Be the narrow side on the Boundary Line?

"And why should greed and grim distrust
Despoil us of our faith and trust?
Enough, enough, let us pledge our word
To settle by judgment, not by sword.

"Let us heed the counsel our good priests bring,
And raise the standard of Christ our King,
And the here or there of the Boundary Line
Let God and the British king define."

Then the mother-heart of the nation stirred,
As the fair De Costa's plea was heard:
"Fathers and brothers! warriors, men!
Shall we give our bravest to death and pain?

"Shall we hush our hearts as we see them go —
God pity! — to strive with a brother foe?
And long we have waited, have suffered and prayed
For a joy still denied us, a hope still delayed.

"Enough; let the sun in highest heaven
Pencil the line for which you have striven;
Let a princely people on either side
In friendship and fair accord abide;

"Be the strife of the past to the wild winds swept;
The faith of the future unswervingly kept;
And let 'The Christ of the Andes' rest
In token of peace on the mountain's crest."

Grandly the people made reply;
The pledge was taken, the arms laid by,
And glad thanksgiving and festal song
Witnessed the joy of the gathered throng.

Joy! for the strife of the past was o'er;
Joy! for the promise of hate no more;
Joy in the gladness of land and home,
Joy for the world-wide peace to come.